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EXAMINER

ROGERS, SCOTT A

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2626

DATE MAILED: 07/28/2003

6

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

09/315,034

**Applicant(s)**

KINJO, NAOTO

**Examiner**

Scott A Rogers

**Art Unit**

2624

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on \_\_\_\_.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-64 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☒ Claim(s) 46-48 is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-12, 19-25, 30-34, 38, 40-45, 49-53 and 55-64 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 13-18, 26-29, 35-37, 39 and 54 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

### Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☒ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 3,5.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). \_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## DETAILED ACTION

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-7, 9, 19-23, 30, 49-52, and 55-58 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over admitted prior art in view of Kinjo et al (US 5467168) and Yamada et al (US 5689326).

#### Referring to claims 1-2:

The "digital photoprinter" admitted by applicant (see page 2, line 5 to page 5, line 15) acquires digital image data of a photographed image of a subject in order to obtain output image data by subjecting the digital image data to preset image processing and outputs a visible image reproducing the photographed image based on the output image data (i.e., <sup>on the</sup> ~~a~~ digital photoprinter), wherein (referring to claim 2) the digital image data is digital image data obtained by photoelectrically reading the photographed image of the subject on a photographic film (e.g., by using a film scanner) or digital image data of the photographed image obtained directly by photographing the subject (e.g., by using a digital camera).

While not disclosed in the admitted prior art, Kinjo et al disclose capturing

photographing information in association with the photographed image (col. 4, lines 59-65).

While not disclosed in the admitted prior art, Yamada et al disclose an image reproducing method comprising the steps of capturing supplementary information relating to at least a part of the captured photographing information (col. 8, line 63 to col. 9, line 13) and reproducing and adding the captured supplementary information to the photographed image (col. 9, lines 14-17).

Referring to claim 3:

In addition to claim 1, Yamada et al further disclose the step of outputting the visible image is at least one of the steps of outputting a photographic print and displaying onto display means and the step of display on the display means is at least one of the steps of displaying on a monitor and projecting by a projector (col. 5, lines 52-53).

Referring to claim 4:

In addition to claim 1, Yamada et al further disclose that the supplementary information is information with respect to the subject of the photographed image or a photographing situation of the photographed image (col. 9, lines 1-9).

Referring to claim 5:

In addition to claim 1, Yamada et al further disclose that the supplementary information is at least one of character data, document data, audio data, still picture data and motion picture data (col. 9, lines 1-9).

Referring to claim 6:

In addition to claim 1, Yamada et al further disclose, in case of at least one of outputting the visible image on a photographic print and displaying the visible image on a display means, the supplementary information is composited to at least one of the visible image on the photographic print and the displayed visible image on the display means, outputting to a back surface of the photographic print by a back printer, exposed and printed to the back surface thereof, displayed as at least one of characters, documents, still pictures and motion pictures linking to the visible image displayed on the display means or output in voice linking to the visible image displayed on the display means (col. 5, lines 52-53 and col. 9, lines 14-17).

Referring to claim 7:

In addition to claim 1, Yamada et al further disclose that at least one of the photographing information and the supplementary information is recorded to a magnetic recording layer of a photographic film which corresponds to a photographing frame of the photographic film to which the photographed image is photographed, recorded optically on the photographic film in accordance with the photographing frame, stored in an IC memory of a photographic film cartridge provided with it in accordance with the photographing frame, recorded into image recording medium on which the digital image data of the photographed image is recorded in accordance with the photographing frame, recorded or a data recording medium in accordance with the photographing frame of the photographic film or the digital image data, recorded in a database in

accordance with the photographing frame of the photographic film or the digital image data, and/or recorded on a designated recording ware via networks in accordance with the photographing frame of the photographic film or the digital image data, said at least one of the photographing information or the supplementary information is read out from at least one of the magnetic recording layer, the recording optically on the photographic film, the IC memory, the image recording medium, the data recording medium, the database and the designated recording ware when the image of said photographing frame is reproduced as the visible image, and the supplementary information captured from the read out photographing information or the read out supplementary information is output by being added to a photographed image of said photographing frame (col. 8, line 63 to col. 9, line 17).

Referring to claim 9:

In addition to claim 1, Kinjo et al further disclose that the photographing information is at least a part of a photographing date and time data which is captured in association with the photographed image (col. 4, lines 65-66).

Referring to claim 49-51:

The "digital photoprinter" admitted by applicant (see page 2, line 5 to page 5, line 15) obtains digital image data of an image of a photographing frame, to which an image subject is photographed, of an image recording medium, obtains output image data by subjecting the obtained digital image data to preset image processing, and outputs at least one of a photographic print and a displayed image based on the output image data

(i.e., a digital photoprinter), wherein, referring to claim 50, the image recording medium is a photographic film, and the digital image data is obtained by photoelectrically reading the image of a photographing frame photographed to the photograph film (e.g., by using a film scanner), or referring to claim 51, the image recording medium is a digital recording medium, and the digital image data is directly recorded to the digital data recording medium by being photographed with a digital photographing device and then read from the digital data recording medium (e.g., by using a digital camera).

While not disclosed in the admitted prior art, Kinjo et al disclose capturing photographing information in association with the image of the photographing frame (col. 4, lines 59-65).

While not disclosed in the admitted prior art, Yamada et al disclose an image reproducing method comprising the steps of capturing supplementary information relating to at least a part of the captured photographing information (col. 8, line 63 to col. 9, line 13) and adding the captured supplementary information to at least one of the photographic print and the displayed image (col. 9, lines 14-17).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have incorporated the teachings in Kinjo et al and Yamada et al as referred to above in the admitted prior art digital photoprinter in order to form prints with proper density and color and to composite supplementary information in selected regions of reproduced images with good print balance and a high quality impression (note background & summary in Kinjo et al and Yamada et al).

Referring to claims 19-23 and 30:

These are the apparatus claims corresponding to method claims 1-9 above and are rejected for the same reasons since the applied art has the corresponding means to perform the methods steps discussed with respect to the cited passages.

Referring to claims 55-57:

These are the apparatus claims corresponding to method claims 49-51 above and are rejected for the same reasons since the applied art has the corresponding means to perform the methods steps discussed with respect to the cited passages.

Referring to claim 52:

While not disclosed in the admitted prior art, Kinjo et al disclose determining the similarity between respective photographing frames based on the photographing information and subjecting the image data of a plurality of similar frames which are determined to have similarity to similar image processing so that the qualities of the images reproduced from a plurality of the similar frames are made identical (col. 4, line 59 to col. 5, line 63).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have incorporated the teachings in Kinjo et al as referred to above into a admitted prior art digital photocopier in order to form prints with proper density and color.

Referring to claim 58:

This is the apparatus claim corresponding to method claim 52 above and is rejected for the same reasons since the applied art has the corresponding means to



perform the methods steps discussed with respect to the cited passages.

Claims 10-11 and 24-35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over admitted prior art in view of Kinjo et al and Yamada et al as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of well known prior art (MPEP 2144.03)

Referring to claim 10-11:

While Yamada et al disclose that the photographing date and time data is data representing at least one of the photographing date and the photographing time of the photographed image or a part of them, neither the admitted prior art nor Yamada et al disclose that the supplementary information is relating supplementary information which is searched and selected from the supplementary information stored in a database beforehand using at least one of the year, month, date and time of the photographing as a searching basis. Nor does the admitted prior art or Yamada et al disclose that the supplementary information is searched and selected based on user-designated data in addition to the photographing date and time data.

However, using photographing date and time data as a searching basis for photographic or supplementary information and searching based on user designated data in addition to the photographing date and time data is well known in the prior art.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have provided such a search feature in the combination of the admitted prior art and Yamada et al in order to efficient and orderly storage and access of photographic and supplemental information.

Referring to claims 24-25:

These are the apparatus claims corresponding to method claims 10-11 above and are rejected for the same reasons since the applied art has the corresponding means to perform the methods steps discussed with respect to the cited passages.

Claims 31-33, 38 and 40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over admitted prior art in view of Kinjo et al (US 5467168).

Referring to claims 31-33:

As discussed above, the admitted prior art covers digital photoprinters, which obtain image data of a photographing frame, which is photographed with a camera, and obtain output image data to be output as a visible reproduced image by subjecting the image data to preset image processing.

While not disclosed in the admitted prior art, Kinjo et al disclose reading photographing information in association with the image of the photographing frame; determining similarity between respective photographing frames based on the read photographing information; and subjecting the image data of a plurality of similar frames which are determined to have similarity to similar image processing so that the qualities of the images reproduced from a plurality of the similar frames are made identical, wherein the photographing information is at least one of a photographing location associated with the image of the photographing frame and the photographing direction of the camera and the photographing information further includes at least one of a

photographing magnification and a photographing date and time associated with the image of the photographing frame (col. 4, line 59 to col. 5, line 63).

Referring to claim 38:

While not disclosed in the admitted prior art, Kinjo et al further disclose that the similar image processing is processing for determining the exposure of all the frames for a plurality of the similar frames, determining the mean value or the weighted mean value of the determined exposure of the respective similar frames and setting the exposure of each similar frame to the mean value or to the weighed mean value so that the images reproduced from a plurality of the similar frames are made identical. where

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have incorporated the teachings in Kinjo et al as referred to above into a admitted prior art digital photoprinter in order to form prints with proper density and color.

Referring to claim 40:

This is the apparatus claim corresponding to method claim 31 above and is rejected for the same reasons since the applied art has the corresponding means to perform the methods steps discussed with respect to the cited passages.

Claim 34 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over admitted prior art in view of Kinjo et al as applied to claims 31-32 above, and further in view of Fukutani et al (JP 8-240854).

Referring to claim 34:

While neither the admitted prior art nor Kinjo et al disclose that the photographing location is information which is captured by a position measuring device using a satellite, Fukutani et al teach such a feature (see partial translated<sup>ion</sup> by applicant).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have incorporated the teachings in Fukutani et al referred to above into the combination of the admitted prior art digital photoprinter and Kinjo et al in order to form prints with map data allowing easy identification of the location where the associated image was photographed.

Claim 53 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over admitted prior art in view of Kinjo et al and Yamada et al as applied to claim 49 above, and further in view of additional admitted prior art.

Referring to claim 53:

While Yamada et al disclose an image recording medium having a photographing image recording region and a supplementary information recording region used as the image recording medium, the admitted prior art referred to above in combination with Yamada et al and Kinjo et al do not disclose that when supplementary information is recorded to the supplementary information recording region, the supplementary information is reproduced with a camera on which the image recording medium is mounted and the image recorded to the photographing image recording region is output, the supplementary information recorded to the supplementary information

recording region being automatically or selectively recorded to at least one of the front surface and the back surface of a photographic print, a displayed image output on display means or both.

However, in the additional admitted prior art (page 12, line 5 to page 13, line 6), the "Advanced Photo System" (APS) is a prior art system wherein an image recording medium having a photographing image recording region and a supplementary information recording region is further used as the image recording medium, and when supplementary information is recorded to the supplementary information recording region, the supplementary information is reproduced with a camera on which the image recording medium is mounted and the image recorded to the photographing image recording region is output, the supplementary information recorded to the supplementary information recording region is automatically or selectively recorded to at least one of the front surface and the back surface of a photographic print, a displayed image output on display means or both.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified the combination of the admitted prior art, Kinjo et al, and Yamada et al as discussed above, in view of the additional admitted prior art (the APS), in order to allow the digital photocopier to print supplementary information selectively to the front or back surface of the photographic print thereby providing improved quality and added value to the user.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 41-45, 60-61, and 63 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by admitted prior art.

Referring to claim 41:

The “Advanced Photo System” (APS) is a prior art system admitted by applicant (page 12, line 5 to page 13, line 6) that includes an image reproducing method, comprising the steps of:

recording supplementary information to a supplementary information recording region using a recording medium having a photographing image recording region and the supplementary information recording region;

photographing a subject with a camera on which the recording medium is mounted to record an image to the photographing image recording region of the recording medium; and

automatically or selectively recording the supplementary information recorded to

the supplementary information recording region to at least one of the front surface and back surface of a photographic print, a displayed image output on display means or both when the image recorded to the photographing image recording region is output.

Referring to claims 42:

The well known APS, as discussed by applicant, further comprises the step of reproducing (forming on the photographic print) the supplementary information recorded to the supplementary information recording region of the recording medium with the camera on which the recording medium is mounted (page 12, line 23 to page 13, line 4).

Referring to claims 43:

The recording medium in the APS described by applicant is a memory medium that has a photographed image data region and a supplementary information region (a magnetic region located externally from the photographing image recording region) as well as includes information added thereto with the camera.

Referring to claims 44:

The supplementary information in the APS described by applicant is at least one of information as to a photographing location, information as to a photographing subject and amusement information (title information).

Referring to claims 45:

The supplementary information in the APS described by applicant is recorded to the supplementary information recording region by at least one of the recording operation executed by a print shop before photographing is carried out and the

recording operation executed by the camera on which the recording medium is mounted.

Referring to claim 60:

The admitted "Advanced Photo System" (APS) includes an apparatus for outputting an image recorded to a photographing image recording region of a recording medium having the photographing image recording region and a supplementary information recording region, wherein supplementary information is recorded to the supplementary information recording region of the recording medium and wherein the supplementary information recorded to the supplementary information recording region is recorded automatically or selectively to at least one of the front surface and back surface of a photographic print, a displayed image output on display means or both.

Referring to claim 61:

In the admitted "Advanced Photo System" (APS), the image is recorded to the photographing image recording region of the recording medium by photographing a subject with a camera on which the recording medium is mounted.

Referring to claim 63:

The "Advanced Photo System" (APS) is a prior art system admitted by applicant (page 12, line 5 to page 13, line 6) that includes an image reproducing method, comprising the steps of:

recording supplementary information to a supplementary information recording region using a recording medium having a photographing image recording region and



the supplementary information recording region; and

automatically or selectively recording the supplementary information recorded to the supplementary information recording region to at least one of the front surface and back surface of a photographic print, a displayed image output on display means or both when the image recorded to the photographing image recording region of the recording medium is output.

Claims 59 and 64 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Inoue (US 5710954).

Referring to claim 59:

Inoue discloses a camera in which a recording medium having a photographing image recording region and a supplementary information recording region is mounted, wherein supplementary information is recorded to the supplementary information recording region and wherein the recorded supplementary information, is reproduced from the supplementary information (col. 11, lines 34-40 and col. 13, lines 20-41).

Referring to claim 64:

Inoue discloses an image photographing method corresponding to the use of the camera above, comprising the steps of:

recording supplementary information to a supplementary information recording region using a recording medium having a photographing image recording region and the supplementary information recording region; and reproducing the supplementary

information with a camera on which the recording medium is mounted (col. 11, lines 34-40 and col. 13, lines 20-41).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claim 43 is alternatively rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over admitted prior as applied to claim 41 above, and further in view of additional admitted prior art.

Referring to claims 43:

The recording medium in the APS described by applicant is a film cartridge comprising a case in which a photographic film, as a photographing image recording region, is accommodated. The supplementary information recording region is a magnetic recording medium in the film located externally from the photographing image recording region. While the APS described by applicant does not alternatively have an IC memory mounted on film cartridge as the supplementary information recording region, the additional prior art admitted by applicant (page 14, lines 2-7) teaches at least the feature of using an IC card or the like in a camera to store information on photographing conditions.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have to have modified the APS in view of the additional admitted prior art, to have used an IC memory mounted on the film cartridge to store supplementary photographing information in order to simplify the film composition and mechanism for supplementary photographing information recording, as well as to allow determination of information about photographs on the film in the film cartridge without having to first remove the film from the cartridge.

Claim 62 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over admitted prior as applied to claim 60-61 above, and further in view of Inoue.

Referring to claim 62:

While the admitted APS does not refer to a camera wherein the supplementary information recorded to the supplementary information recording region of the recording medium is reproduced with the camera on which the recording medium is mounted, Inoue discloses such a feature as discussed above (col. 11, lines 34-40 and col. 13, lines 20-41).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have included in an APS camera, in view of the above referenced teaching in Inoue, the feature of reproducing the supplementary information recorded to the supplementary information recording region of the recording medium with the camera on which the recording medium is mounted in order to allow immediate confirmation of the resulting

photographed image.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claim 8, 12, and 43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Referring to claims 8 & 12:

The first portion of claim 8 reads:

“... in case of outputting at least one of the visible image on a photographic print and a display screen on the display means, at least one of the photographing information and the supplementary information is optically exposed and printed to a photographing frame of the photographic film to which the image is photographed before the photographic film is developed, ...”

The second portion of claim 8 reads:

“... when the image of the photographing frame is simultaneously printed or reprinted after the photographic film is developed, the photographing information or the supplementary information, which is optically exposed and printed, is read from the image frame of the photographing frame of the photographic film to which the photographing information or the supplementary information is printed, and

supplementary information captured from the read photographing information is reproduced by being added to the photographic print or the display screen, or the read supplementary information is reproduced, as it is or after it is processed, by being added to the photographic print or the display screen.

In the first and second portion, the phrase “optically exposed and printed” is confusing. Normally information is optically exposed on a frame of photographic film, the exposed frame is then developed, and then the developed frame is used to form a print by a variety of techniques.

In the second portion, there appears to be at least two problems. First, it is unclear what is being printed “simultaneously”. Second, it is unclear how the supplementary information can be captured from the read photographing information. Furthermore, since the photographing information and the supplementary information are alternatively printed, it is unclear how supplementary information can be captured without definitely printing and reading the supplementary information.

Claim 12 depends from claim 8.

Referring to claim 43:

On lines 9-12, the alternative claim language “and/or a supplementary information recording means to recognize the address of each region or fixedly includes information for recognizing the address of each region” is indefinite.

***Allowable Subject Matter***

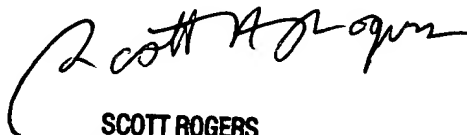
Claims 13-18, 26-29, 35-37, 39, and 54 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Claims 46-48 are allowed.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Scott A Rogers by telephone at 703-305-4726 and by e-mail address at [scott.rogers@uspto.gov](mailto:scott.rogers@uspto.gov).

The official fax number for Technology Center 2600 where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9314.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to TC 2600 Customer Service at 703-306-0377.

  
SCOTT ROGERS  
PRIMARY EXAMINER

14 July 2003